



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

has been strengthened by the presence of such an army near the border. Those who have been opposed to the Diaz administration have hastened to press their campaign, believing that if they could involve the United States forces in the affair they would be able the more quickly to overthrow the existing administration. There has been serious danger also of an explosion along the border. The lawless Mexicans, and even some regular troops, have been reported to have fired across the line. That an explosion has not occurred has been almost miraculous, and has been to the credit of those in charge of the troops.

The whole situation has reminded one of the events of 1845-46, and has naturally produced much uneasiness on the part of those of our citizens who have deeply felt the shame and disgrace of the Mexican War. If a serious explosion had occurred as a result of the massing of this army of twenty thousand men on the border, we should doubtless have seen another war started and some very disgraceful history repeat itself. The Mexican government and responsible statesmen have been deeply disturbed by the big mobilization on the border, and our government has been kept busy denying rumors and giving assurances of friendly and peaceful intentions. President Taft's pacific and tactful management of the situation has been most creditable; but why could he not, as commander-in-chief of the army, have had the mobilization occur elsewhere, and thus have saved the unfortunate consequences which have followed? A letter just received from Canada informs us that our neighbors to the north have also been very greatly disturbed by this mobilization on the Mexican border.

The outlook as we write has brightened very much, and we believe that any serious disaster will be avoided, but if we had had another sort of President, the conditions of a lawless invasion have been at hand and an imperial and jingoistic adventure in behalf of investments of our citizens in Mexico would have been difficult to avoid. Perhaps the lessons of the Cuban War have been useful in restraining us.

The friends of peace have had furnished them by this event another keen argument to support their campaign against further increase of armaments. The bigger armaments become, so much the more restless they grow and the more sure they are to stir up the jingo and imperialist mind to mischievous activity.

President Taft has done well in assuring the Mexican government that our intentions have been only peaceful and that they need have no fear. But if the insurrection in Northern Mexico furnished any occasion whatever for our government to take action in the interests of order and security of life and property, diplomatic channels certainly would have been found sufficient to meet the situation if efforts had been made in that direction. The experiment of mobilizing the great body of troops on the border was essentially a

perilous one, which, it is to be hoped, will never be repeated. Our credit as a pacific nation has been a good deal discounted abroad by the events of the last twelve or thirteen years, and this mobilization has certainly done nothing to redeem it.

The Unlimited Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain.

Extraordinary interest has been awakened in both this country and Great Britain by the favorable spirit in which the British government has responded to President Taft's suggestion of an unlimited treaty of arbitration between the two countries. We are publishing on another page, for the benefit of our readers, that portion of the British Foreign Minister's great speech on armaments in the House of Commons, March 13, which bears upon the subject of the proposed treaty.

This speech of Sir Edward Grey makes it clear that the British government is just as ready as ours for this pact of perpetual peace between the two English-speaking nations. The peoples of the two countries are, we are sure, with certain special exceptions, solidly with the governments. This will be made clear by the great popular demonstrations soon to occur on both sides of the water. The ministers of the Free Church Federation in Great Britain have led off in this demonstration by devoting a Sunday to pleading for the speedy creation of this bond of brotherhood and peace between the two kindred peoples. Wherever possible, let all friends of peace in this country aid in promoting public demonstrations in behalf of the treaty. The government at Washington deserves to have, must have, the strongest possible support of the country in this extremely important undertaking.

The treaty is now being prepared by Secretary of State Knox and Ambassador Bryce, and the President expects to have it ready for submission to the Senate at the forthcoming extra session of Congress. It will be drawn, so it is reported, in such a way as to avoid the constitutional objections which were raised against the Olney-Pauncefote treaty of 1897. There is reason, therefore, to expect that it will quickly receive the approval of the Senate and be ratified by the two governments.

That will be a great day in the history of the movement for world peace. The example thus set will be hard to resist.

Organization of the Carnegie Peace Foundation

The trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund met in Washington in the Carnegie Institution March 9 for organization. All of the members of the Board except six were present.

Senator Elihu Root of New York was chosen president, Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, vice-president, Dr. James Brown Scott, former Solicitor of the State Department, secretary, and Walter M. Gilbert, treasurer.

The executive committee consists of Senator Root, Dr. James Brown Scott, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Hon. John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, Hon. A. J. Montague, former governor of Virginia, Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Promotion of Teaching, and Charlemagne Tower, former Ambassador to Germany.

The general purposes of the Foundation, as set forth in a minute adopted at the meeting, are as follows:

To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

To aid in the development of international law, a general agreement on the rules thereof and the acceptance of the same among nations.

To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature and effects of war and means of its prevention and avoidance.

To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

To maintain, promote and assist such establishments, organizations, associations and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purpose of the corporation or any of them.

As indicated in the press reports, it was decided by the trustees to employ expert service to collect scientific information on ways and means that might tend to prevent war, to investigate the real causes of wars of the past, to study the history of what the peace movement has accomplished up to the present time, to promote the development of international law, and to assist in molding public opinion to a point where the peoples of the world will refuse to go to war with each other.

This is a splendid, well-conceived program, and if it is worked out with good judgment and in practical ways, the work of the Foundation will go a long way toward bringing about that happy time so much desired by Mr. Carnegie, when "the foulest blot on our civilization" will be wiped out.

The headquarters will for the present be in the Carnegie Institution in Washington, and will be in charge of the secretary, Dr. James Brown Scott.

The Foundation will remain entirely free from all governments, though governmental agencies will be utilized, where practicable, for collecting information. Existing

important peace organizations will also be utilized, as far as they may be found to be useful agencies for advancing public interest in the cause for which the endowment has been created.

At the first meeting of the executive committee, held the afternoon of the day on which the organization was effected, no appropriations of money were made except to meet, for this year, the contributions which Mr. Carnegie has been making heretofore to several organizations, amounting in all to about \$50,000. The executive committee will study carefully and thoroughly, during the coming months, the present condition of peace work in this country, and will decide later in the year what existing agencies it will hereafter support. A considerable amount of the work contemplated by the trustees will be done in other countries, along exactly what lines has not yet been determined.

The Board will certainly be justified in taking ample time to study carefully the lines of effort which it will follow, in order to avoid squandering and wasting the princely income which it will have at its disposal.

The Baltimore National Peace Congress.

The arrangements are now nearly completed for the third National Peace Congress at Baltimore the 3d, 4th and 5th of May. Hamilton Holt, managing editor of the *Independent*, and one of the leading New York peace men, has been chosen President of the Congress. Among those who will preside at single sessions are Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, Senator Theodore E. Burton, the new President of the American Peace Society, and Hon. Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State.

Among the numerous speakers who have accepted places on the program are Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Andrew Carnegie, Cardinal Gibbons, the Belgian Minister, Dr. James Brown Scott, Dr. Albert Shaw, Hon. James A. Slayden, Hon. John Barrett, Hon. William C. Dennis, Prof. Leo S. Rowe, President Mitchell of the University of South Carolina, Dean Griffin of Johns Hopkins, Prof. S. T. Dutton of Columbia, President Warfield of Lafayette, President Brooks of Baylor (Texas), Professor Hull of Swarthmore, President Thwing of Western Reserve, President Craighead of Tulane, Prof. P. P. Claxton of the University of Tennessee, Edwin D. Mead and others of the best known peace workers.

The Congress will be opened on Wednesday afternoon, May 3, at 2 o'clock, with an address by President Taft, and will close on Friday night with a splendid banquet. A rich feast of intellectual peace viands is being prepared for every day of the Congress. It is sincerely to be hoped that all the peace organizations